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its infancy and the well-developed one peculiar to a few peoples and limited both as to time and area, or to suggest that both may be sporadic and that the poorly developed may never, even if uninfluenced by civilization, pass beyond its present status.

A thread of this preconception may be found running from chapter to chapter through the work before us. As an instance of the kind may be mentioned a statement on page 147 to the effect that "among the Indian tribes of the Northwest the clan organization, while still retained, is in process of decay," and farther on "the northern [coast] tribes continue to reckon descent on the maternal side; the southern tribes have now established paternal descent." It is hard to understand why these should be made in face of the exactly contrary conclusion to which nearly all students intimately acquainted with the north Pacific coast tribes have arrived, and which appear to be contradicted by what Dr Webster himself says on the page following. On page 147 we also read that "among the tribes of the Southwest . . . the totemic clans have entirely broken down, and in their place have arisen the numerous fraternities found, for example, among the Zuni and Hopi Indians." Now the truth of the matter is that except for the influence of white men the Pueblo clans were never stronger. What has taken place is the diffusion of the old clan rituals among other clans than those which originally had exclusive control over them. These are minor defects in Dr Webster's work, however, due to the influences which I have just inveighed against, and at the present time it is hardly more probable for a young student to avoid them than for the average child to escape the measles. A few years of field work will change his views along this line quite materially.

JOHN R. SWANTON.

The Mother of California. Being an Historical Sketch of the Little Known Land of Baja California from the Days of Cortez to the Present Time, Depicting the Ancient Missions Therein Established, the Mines There Found, and the Physical, Social and Political Aspects of the Country; Together with an Extensive Bibliography Relative to the same. By ARTHUR WALBRIDGE NORTH. With an Introduction by Cyrus C. Adams, of the American Geographical Society. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. [1908]. 12°, xi, 169 pp., 32 pl., map. (\$2.00.)

The author of this interesting book is not unknown to the readers of this journal, for he has already given them the results of some of the observations made during his protracted stay in the little-known land of Lower California.

Although lying at our very doors, it is safe to say that before the ap-

pearance of Mr North's book not an American in a hundred had the vaguest knowledge of the romantic history, the inhabitants, and the resources of that vast territory happily designated "The Mother of California." Visited by Spaniards within half a century of the discovery of the New World, Lower California, until then shrouded in the mystery of Aztec legend, became an island and a peninsula, and again an island and a peninsula in turn, so indefinite was the knowledge of the geography of the Pacific main during a period of about two centuries; and it was long ere the wilds of the peninsula were penetrated by Spanish missionaries, who established stately churches in the midst of a native people probably ruder in culture than any other American Indians. Pushing northward to more fruitful fields, they founded the first missions in our California, but with the same result to the Indians in the north as to those of the peninsula, who were ill prepared to withstand intimate contact with civilization. The author reviews the history of the entire period, shedding new light on the establishment and the situation of the missions, as well as on the people in whose behalf the good fathers wasted their lives. Mr North falls into error respecting some of the early Spaniards in adjacent parts of New Spain, but as these do not bear directly on his special subject, less harm is done than if the case were otherwise. For example, the companion of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca was not a mulatto named Sebastian, but a Barbary negro named Estevanico, or Estévan; and his successor in the exploration of the north was Fray Marcos de Niza, or Marc of Nice, not "Noza." Furthermore, neither Cabeza de Vaca nor his negro companion ever heard of Tatarax, an Indian of the Great Plains met by Coronado years afterward in Kansas; nor did that individual have a "long beard, bejeweled robes and wondrous palaces," or worship "before a golden cross," or render "obeisance to the image of the Queen of Heaven." No Indians were ever guilty of such extravagances. We call attention to these points not as an indication of the general trend of the book by any means, but to draw strong contrast between them and the excellent results that Mr North has achieved in his researches and observations respecting the immediate field. That he is familiar with the literature of his subject is shown by the excellent bibliography (pages 163-169), in which might have been included, however, Dr H. F. C. ten Kate's *Reizen en Onderzoekingen in Noord-Amerika* (Leiden, 1885), Dr Charles Rau's partial translation of the valuable *Nachrichten* of Father Jacob Baegert, published in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1863, and McGee's *Seri Indians*, with the section bearing on Yuman linguistics by Mr J. N. B. Hewitt. Nor should we fail to note that,

versatile genius though he be, Dr ten Kate is not the author of the *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, which an evident printer's slip in the bibliography would have us believe. But all this is perhaps hypercritical, for the excellent map, compiled to a large extent from the author's personal observations, alone more than compensates for any sins of omission or commission. The fact remains that we have here the most useful and illumining work on Lower California that has appeared, and the only one well worthy of the name since the days of the Spanish missionaries.

The publishers have done their full share toward making the book attractive, both in letterpress and in illustrations. The latter are from Mr North's photographs and comprise a number of views of importance not only to the general student but to the ethnologist and the historian as well.

F. W. HODGE.

The Principles of Anthropology and Sociology in Their Relations to Criminal Procedure. By MAURICE PARMELEE, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1908. 12°, 410 pp.

This brief treatise on criminology concerns itself with criminal procedure as an application of the scientific principles of criminology so far discovered. Naturally, the main thesis is introduced by a detailed statement of what has so far resulted from criminological investigation. The author states that the development of what may be called the science of criminology began with the intense interest in social problems aroused by the eighteenth century philosophers (Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, the Encyclopedists, etc.), in response to which a critical examination was made of the naïve criminal procedure in vogue at that time, leading to the formulation of principles, chiefly deductive, based on the assumptions of a free will, absolute moral responsibility, and the theory of social contract. Later, about 1876, the formal inauguration of inductive criminological research may be said to have taken place under the leadership of Lombroso. Thus there are two schools of criminology: the deductive, or classical, and the inductive, or positive school. The author makes it clear, however, that this is not to be taken as a distinction between a subjective and an objective point of view, since the positive school seeks data "both inside and outside of the wrong-doer." Thus the later school employs the methods of psychology and sociology, as well as those of the more objective sciences. As its name implies, its primary concern is the accumulation of facts with which theories of practical procedure may be constructed.

The second chapter of the book reviews the results of the positive